

The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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RICHMOND, VA.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1899.

A GREAT YEAR FOR RICHMOND.

The year 1899 is unique in the commercial and industrial history of Richmond. Taking it altogether it was perhaps the most prosperous year that the city has ever known. It was certainly the most eventful year speaking from the commercial and industrial standpoint. From 1896 to 1898 Richmond was almost at a standstill, and some of the most sanguine men in Richmond took the gloomy view, and had almost brought themselves to believe that Richmond was a finished town. The factories were working on half time, very few new industries started up, many men were out of employment and it was said that there were at one time one thousand vacant buildings in Richmond.

But in 1898 the wheels again began to turn, and Richmond made decided progress. The progress begun in 1898 and was continued in 1899, and from month to month there was a steady advance. The last day of the year finds all industries working on full time, every man in town who is willing to work, with profitable employment, a large number of new industries under way, and almost every habitable house in the city with a tenant in it.

Elsewhere the story is told in figures, but it is not amiss for us to reproduce some of them in this review. In 1898 there were 94 manufacturing plants in Richmond giving employment to 16,500 hands, and with an aggregate output valued at \$11,500,000.

To-day there are 1,245 plants, giving employment to 21,222 hands, and the sales for the year amounted to \$11,500,000. One of the most extraordinary features of this exhibit is that the capital employed in 1899 was only about half a million dollars greater than the capital employed in 1898. Yet the number of hands increased nearly 50,000, and the sales increased nearly 100,000,000. This is most gratifying as showing how much more profitably capital is employed in Richmond industries now than it was in 1898, and the statement which is to-day sent out will be a splendid advertisement for Richmond as a place for investment.

The jobbing business also makes a fine showing, the sales for 1899 being \$3,777,250, as against \$2,596,000 in 1898, whereas the increase in capital employed by the jobbers is less than \$200,000.

But the year 1899 is most notable for the number and importance of new enterprises. First of all, perhaps, should be mentioned the building of the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina railroad, by which the Seaboard Air Line gains an entrance into Richmond. This will give us a new trunk line to the South which will be second in importance to no other line south of Washington. The headquarters of this system of roads will be in Richmond and it will be in a house a Richmond institution, for it will be controlled by Richmond capitalists and operated from this point.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company made common cause with the Seaboard Air Line and agreed upon terms for the erection of a union depot building. The Chesapeake and Ohio Company is also making improvements in its tracks, elevating the tracks along James river and bringing them into the city overhead. This will greatly facilitate the traffic of the Chesapeake and Ohio and make Richmond more than ever an important point on its extensive lines.

Next we may mention the inauguration of the ship-building industry in this city. Our ship yards now are well established, and having demonstrated their capacity to build torpedo boats, the government readily awarded the William R. Trigg ship-building company the contract to build an armored cruiser at a cost of more than a million dollars.

It is also gratifying that the complicated street car question has been settled, a party of Richmond capitalists having obtained control of all the various lines embraced in the system operated by the Richmond Railway and Electric Company, and it will not be long before all these lines will be thoroughly repaired and equipped with modern cars.

This will insure a first-class service, and will bring about what Richmond has so long a time desired, a transfer system between these lines and the lines operated by the Traction Company.

During the year the Richmond stock yards were enlarged and thoroughly established, and Mr. James B. Pace is now about finishing up an extensive abattoir to be operated in connection with the stock yards, although as an independent enterprise.

We have not the space to mention the numerous other industries that have been begun and the enlargement of plants already established. We may say, however, that the Richmond Locomotive Works have expended about \$200,000 during the year in making necessary improvements to accommodate their immense business, and these works have made contracts amounting to two and a quarter million dollars, giving them enough work, without booking another order, to keep them busy until October, 1900.

Our retail merchants have had a splendid year. The banks have done a thriving business, with clearances far in excess of those of any other year. The number of failures and the amount of liabilities are smaller than ever, perhaps, since Richmond became a large city. The real estate agents say that conditions in the real estate market were never more favorable. There has been nothing approaching a real estate boom, but there is a healthy demand for property, both improved and unimproved, and values are sure.

It is worthy of note, too, that Richmond College has added two large buildings, one of which is a science hall with a first-class equipment, marking a new era in the history of that noble institution. The Union Theological Seminary, which was recently moved to this city, finished up its splendid buildings last summer and opened its first session in its new home last fall under the most favorable auspices.

The churches of the city are also in a most healthy condition. Some of the old church buildings have been extensively improved and beautified, and two handsome new church buildings are being erected in the heart of the city.

But perhaps the most gratifying thing of all is that the people generally are employed at living wages. It is estimated that out of a population of perhaps 100,000 in Richmond proper, there are 35,000 wage-earners in the various departments of industry and trade. We doubt if any city in the land can make a more favorable exhibit than this, and it is gratifying not merely in a commercial way, but from a moral point of view, as the people are better, happier and more law-abiding when they are profitably employed. This Sabbath, the last day of the year, should be in Richmond a day of general praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for his tender mercies and his liberal bounty.

THE GENTLE NEGRO.

The Petersburg Index-Appeal in referring to the "Jim Crow" car bill "doubts the wisdom or the sound public policy of imposing upon the whole race the penalty of the misbehavior of a few." It says that many colored men understand quite as well as white men the propriety and rudeness of pushing themselves where they are not wanted, and, like white men who are gentlemen, refrain from doing so. "With this class of colored men," it adds, "the 'Jim Crow' car is an unnecessary humiliation."

Our readers will recall that we expressed much the same sentiment in our article of yesterday on this subject. It is undoubtedly a hardship to humiliate genteel colored men and women by forcing them to ride in the disorderly end of the car. But this thing is certain. The white people of the South are not going to permit offensive, ill-mannered negroes to sit in the same car and in the same seat with genteel white men and women. It is this class of negroes who have forced the "Jim Crow" car in most of the Southern States and they are responsible for the agitation of the question in Virginia to-day.

Virginians are not disposed to humiliate the negro. They are disposed to treat him kindly and they will extend to him every consideration that he deserves. But if the negro will not be decent, he cannot expect to be tolerated by decent people.

A POOR PROPHET.

Here is an interesting paragraph from a recent editorial article in the Kansas City Times:

When William Jennings Bryan ran for President a little more than three years ago he told the people that the triumph of the political party led by Hanna and McPherson by McKinley meant the triumph of Wall Street. He told them that if William of Canton was elected that the money changers would take possession of the temple and the people could enjoy the bliss of standing on the outside and listening to the gleeful conversation of the occupants as they divided the spoils.

What he then predicted has already come to pass. It seems to us that the less Mr. Bryan's friends say about Mr. Bryan's prophecies in 1896, the better it will be for their cause. Mr. Bryan prophesied that if the gold standard should triumph, direful disaster would come upon the country; that the money supply would be contracted; that wages would be lower; that the wheels of industry would be stopped; that the railroads would all go into receivers' hands; that trade and enterprise would be paralyzed; that the rich would grow richer and the poor would grow poorer. That was the calamitous song of the campaign of 1896, and the advocates of free silver sung it with zeal and unceasingly.

We need not go into detail to show that every one of these prophecies of Mr. Bryan failed of fulfillment. It is sufficient to say in general terms that the mills are all working on full time, the people are all employed at increased wages, the railroads are earning more than ever before in their history, our export trade is making a new record every month, and the money supply is far greater than it could possibly have been under Mr. Bryan's scheme of cheap silver dollars. The credit of the nation is at a high ebb, and confidence in business circles is supreme.

The paragraph which we have quoted from the Kansas City paper is based on the fact that of late there was a squeeze in Wall street, and the banks of New York were pinched for funds. But Wall street's troubles were due to overtrading, and it has recently been so clearly pointed

out that this might have been, had the amount of money in the country been doubled, for it always happens that the greater the abundance of money the greater the speculation. But, notwithstanding this condition, the Wall street panic was soon at an end, and it was for the most part purely a speculators' affair. This speculation was responsible, in a great degree, for the temporary stringency in the money market, but legitimate business suffered very little, and there is every promise now that after the January disbursements have been made, money in ample supply will flow back into the New York banks.

It is simply laughable that in the present condition of prosperity in this country Mr. Bryan's friends should try to convince the people that conditions would have been much better had the free silver cause triumphed in 1896. But ever since the days of Jonah, the prophet whose predictions fall in more or less disgruntled and the prophets of these latter days are no exceptions. We invite the prophets of evil to examine the exhibit which we make in to-day's paper of trade in Richmond during the year 1899.

THE LAW OF THE CASE.

We had something to say yesterday upon the practical side of the seizure by a British cruiser upon the high seas of vessels carrying American food to Delagoa Bay. But as this subject is now up before the public mind it would seem proper there should be some discussion of the legal aspects of the matter. The question has been as much debated as almost any other question of international law, and the doctrines involved in it led to our war of 1812 with England.

There is no definition of what is and what is not contraband of war, nor is there an authoritative classification which places in one category the articles that are contraband, and in another those that are not. The general principles involved are about as well stated in a letter from Mr. Jefferson, when Secretary of State, to Mr. Pinckney, in 1793, as they can be found anywhere else. He contended that it is the right of all nations to carry the products of their industry for exchange to all other nations, belligerent or neutral; to go and come, freely without inquiry or molestation, and, in short, that war among others shall be for them as if it did not exist. "Our restrictions on their national right," he adds, "has been submitted to by nations at peace—that is to say, that of not furnishing to either party implements merely of war for the annoyance of the others, nor anything whatever to a place blockaded by its enemy. It is not enough," he says, "for a nation to say we and our friends will not buy your produce. We have a right to answer that it suits us better to sell to their enemies as well as their friends."

Mr. Randolph, Secretary of State in 1794, wrote to Mr. Hammond "if by a circuit of construction, food can be universally ranked among military engines, what articles to which human comfort and articles to which human comfort of any kind can be traced is not to be registered as contraband." These passages from the writings of these eminent men contain a great deal of most persuasive argument, and yet there is not wanting authority upon the other side of the case. In the case of the *Commerce* 1 Wheaton's Rep., the Supreme Court of the United States said in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Story "By the modern law of nations, provisions are not, in general, deemed contraband; but they may become so, although the property of a neutral, on account of the particular situations of the war, or on account of their destination. If destined for the ordinary use of life in the enemy's country they are not, in general, contraband; but it is otherwise if destined for military use." The same doctrine is laid down in the case of *Marsuinaire vs. Keating*, 2 Gallison, 255, and is reported in substance in several decisions of the Supreme Court since the first. During hostilities between France and China the French government declared rice contraband of war. Mr. Kasson, our representative at that time in Berlin, wrote at the time to our Secretary of State, Mr. Bayard, of their action. "England, however, found here navigation and commercial interests so much involved that her government appears to have protested against the doctrine." He adds in the same communication:

"Food constitutes an immense portion of our exports. Every European war produces an increased demand for these supplies from neutral countries. The French doctrine declares them contraband, not only when destined directly for military consumption, but when going in the ordinary course of trade as food for the civil population of the belligerent government. The entire trade of neutrals with belligerents may thus be destroyed, irrespective of all effective blockade of ports. War itself would become more fatal to neutral States than to belligerent interests. There is always danger that this precedent will be again adopted in the heat of another war, unless resisted by energetic protests in the interest of neutral trade and of humanity itself. Its adoption, indeed, would practically nullify the advantages of neutrals intended to be secured by the Paris declaration of 1856."

It seems impossible, therefore, to say what the law of any given case is, and it will require very delicate handling. All persons applying to our government should be told that they must have their claims adjudicated in a prize court, and that the government will see that they get such rights as are adjudicated to them.

DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, which is one of the old-time Democratic newspapers of the country, and which believes in old-time Democratic principles, is distressed that those who are now in charge of the party's affairs have practically abandoned the tariff question.

This is only one of the many departures which the new Democracy made from recognized party principles. The tariff and all other questions were subordinated in 1896 to the question of free silver, and those who led the party away from its moorings are disposed to keep it away. The tariff question is not as prominent now as it was a while ago, because the Republican party has abandoned the home-market idea and is committed to the policy of trade expansion and open mar-

kets. But the great Democratic principle involved in this question must never be abandoned by the Democratic party. The tariff question is not merely a question of policy. The old Democratic party was always opposed to paternalism and class legislation. The old Democratic party was always opposed to government interference in the private affairs of life and to laws which operated in the interest of one class at the expense of other classes. All of this is involved in the protective tariff which the Republican party advocates and upholds and when the Democratic party departs one jot or tittle from this principle it is untrue to itself and is spicing the ways of Republicans and Populists.

Rev. Dr. Edward Leigh Pell announces that he has retired from the editorial management of the Sunday magazine published by the Owens & Minor Drug Company, of this city. Dr. Pell has conducted this publication most ably and there will be universal regret at his retirement. But the publication will be continued and Dr. Pell will devote himself entirely to his "Notes on the Sunday-School Lesson," which has met with remarkable favor in the Sunday school world. We are not given to exaggeration, but we think it not too much to say that no man in the country is doing better and more up-lifting work for the Sunday school cause than Dr. Pell. We bid him godspeed in his noble work.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Hampton Monitor, appeared last week in eight-page form and was filled with choice reading matter and artistic illustrations. The Monitor, under the management of Editor Elam, is an excellent newspaper and is doing much to promote the interest of the growing community which it represents. Hampton is fortunate in having Mr. Elam at the head of one of its leading newspapers.

Eaglestown, N. C., Dec. 25, 1899. Sir—Why is it every calendar and almanac I have seen for 1899 has only twenty-eight days for February instead of twenty-nine? Have we entered upon a new era to leave out one day every four years, and, if so, a century from now would bring the 30th of November for Christmas and the New Year about the 6th of December. Whishing you a merry Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

Yours truly,
J. T. ELLIOTT.

It is so happens in the division of time, which, as our correspondent knows, is purely arbitrary, 1900 will not be a leap year. There will be leap years as usual thereafter.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Nashville American has been making vigorous and uncompromising war upon the pistol tofers and thinks that they are not entitled to any consideration at the hands of the law. We quote the following from a recent issue of that paper:

"The most dangerous man to the peace of society is the man who carries a pistol, and the Governor should think a long time before he pardons a man convicted of this crime. Court officers should cease recommending clemency in such cases, and the reputable citizen who values his own life and the life of his fellow-man should hesitate to sign petitions in behalf of such men."

"There are, of course, strict laws against the carry of concealed weapons, yet there are scores of men in every community in Tennessee with pistols in their pockets, and almost every day some poor soul is killed as evidence of it. Governor McMillin is a faithful and painstaking public servant, but he takes public sentiment if he thinks it takes public sentiment to pistol carriers. The difficulty, as we have often remarked, in enforcing the law against this cowardly practice is that it is not a crime, per se, to carry a weapon. A large number of people, and they do not all belong to the disreputable class, believe that it is their personal right to go armed if they choose to do so and that the law has no business to interfere unless they use the weapon wrongfully. Therefore, we are not very hopeful of bringing up the law by enactment of the legislature. The surest way to stop it is to create a healthy public sentiment against it. When all law-abiding citizens set their faces against the practice it will be comparatively a simple matter to deal with the criminal class, who stalk around with a pistol in the pocket and murder in the heart."

A special from Columbia, S. C., says: "Fred Ward and Ben Mattoon, colored, of Anderson, and a white man whose name is unknown, in Gaffney, have been frozen to death as the result of holiday frosts. This makes four deaths from freezing following drinks, reported in the last two weeks. When the men took large portions of whiskey they fell down on their way home, were unable to again get on their feet, and slowly froze."

OUR RELIGIOUS CONTEMPORARIES.

God does not turn his people out to scramble over rough mountains, or thin-soled boots on the Alpine climber, preparing for his arduous ascent over the rocks in Switzerland, gets a pair of strong shoes, with plenty of iron nails in the soles of them. Each of us may be sure that if God sends up on many paths He will provide us with strong shoes, and will not send us on any journey for which He does not equip us well. The tribe of Asher had its portion on the rocky up-shoulder, and God's promise was, "Thy shoe shall be of iron and brass."—Central Presbyterian.

One of the most curious things that has occurred in this country for a great while, if not the most curious thing of its kind that has ever happened, is the election of Benjamin Andrews, the superintendent of public schools for the city of Chicago, in forbidding the reading of Kipling's "Recessional" in the schools of that city. And the reason given for his election is that the action is itself. In the Chicago public schools are supposed to be the children of some, possibly only a few, but still some, men, and with a deep religious spirit, not Christian, or any other special form of religiousness, only a religious spirit, hence it may (we are not aware that any complaint has ever, so far, been made even by the most ardent adherents of the public schools, to some of these patrons of the public schools. Hence it must, so far as Chicago is concerned, be put on the "Index Expurgatorius." If this isn't "fair play run make it harder to do anything of such a thing—Southern Churchman."

This is the time for "taking stock." The merchants are through with the rush and crush of Christmas trade, and they are now at work casting up accounts and taking inventory. "Taking stock" is both useful and necessary. It would not do, however, for the merchant to send all his time to the transaction of business. The merchant's present and timely work holds a suggestion for us. We need on occasion to take a careful look at what we have achieved, and what we have failed to achieve. In-



The Demand
We have created for this excellent brand of Cigars, is such that the people are literally "CARRYING THEM OUT" of our store. It has, through merit alone, become the most popular cigar on the market for a nickel. For the HOLIDAY TRADE we have had them put up in boxes of:
25, retailing for \$1.00.
50, retailing for \$2.00.
Call early and get the most desirable colors.
POLK MILLER DRUG CO.
CIGAR DEPT. 6TH AND MAIN STS.

tropection may become morbid and enfeebling, if carried to excess. Nevertheless, rightly used, it is a means of grace. Stop in the midst of the hurly-burly, and quietly and faithfully "examine ourselves."—Religious Herald.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

The annual report of the Railroad Commissioner of South Carolina will show that lines constructed in the State during the year add \$3,000,000 to taxable property; that gross earnings have been \$3,916,383; total operating and general expenses \$3,841,000; taxes \$3,110; increase of earnings over last year \$1,000,000; net income per mile over last year \$12,477. The railroads are bearing a large part of the State taxes.

The City Council of Columbus, Ga., has decided to shut out a number of houses in that place and make the closing hour 10 o'clock.

At Sparta, Ga., on the evening of the 28th, Miss Mary Louise Reese was married to Mr. Frank N. Linnan, of Atlanta.

A special from Brunswick, Ga., says: William Smith, the white man who bit off the tail of a pet cat, remains behind the bars unable to give bond. Smith maintains his innocence of having violated the law in mutilating animals, and says he has often done so in other places without being molested by any one. He claims that it is a habit with him to take a cat, dog or monkey, seize the animal's tail with his teeth and then strip the flesh to the bone from end to end for the amusement of himself and lookers on. He is a well dressed, intelligent looking white man, and evidently does not realize the horror of his crime, or the contempt with which he is viewed by a civilized community for his barbarous act.

Accompanied by a guide, she proceeded to the place where her husband was a prisoner. When the money was paid he was released and both were carefully escorted to Wicks again. The miners had been very kind to him, he said.

The traveling men are going to fight the trusts, and headquarters in this city, with Wm. Hoge, as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Hoge says that from this time on, a vigorous campaign is to be waged among the different commercial Travelers' Associations and also among organizations of hotel men, to organize them against trusts.

The league was started in August last, and a membership of 12,000 has been enrolled.

At Central Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, to-morrow, Moody memorial services will be held. Rev. Dr. Carson, Dr. Traves will be the main speakers, and an offering will be taken for the Northfield Endowment Fund.

PATRIOTIC MINISTER DEAD.
Father Malone, whose death is just announced, was very popular in Brooklyn. His popularity was as great among Protestants as among his own people, and there is general sorrow for his passing.

He was noted for his patriotism, and kept an American flag on his church all during the civil war. He was also an ardent Republican and that party honored him by electing him a regent of the University. The place he filled in Brooklyn is indicated by the fact that the Brooklyn Eagle devotes nearly a page and a half to his life and death.

The jury which tried Neufeld for the murder of a woman in her home made quick work of it. It took only eleven minutes to get a jury under the new system, and to get a jury only eleven minutes to arrive at a verdict of murder in the first degree. Neufeld was sentenced to be electrocuted on February 12th.

Edward Walsh was married at St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church yesterday. As the newly-wedded couple were leaving the church, the woman fainted on the steps. A large crowd soon gathered. Policeman Weinberg tried to force his way through the gathering to learn the trouble. Walsh saw the policeman, and it is said, used abusive language toward him. Weinberg asked the woman if she was the woman whose wife and Walsh replied that she was. About this time Mrs. Walsh revived and in reply to the question, the wife replied that she was not.

Weinberg did not know which to believe and decided to take the couple to the station house. After hearing Walsh's story the sergeant concluded to investigate the matter and sent a detective to learn if the couple had just been married. While the detective was on his errand the woman revived completely from the faint and told the sergeant that she had been wedded to Walsh. When the detective returned to the station house the couple were permitted to go to their homes and begin their interrupted honeymoon.

SANTA CLAUS IS "TOMFOOLERY."
Rev. O. M. Shoot, pastor of the Baptist church at Scotch Plains, N. J., refused to permit an impersonation of Santa Claus at the annual Christmas entertainment last night. He said that it was "tomfoolery" and not in accordance with the Scriptures.

The New York Oratorical Society sang *France Miesiah* at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Gadsdill, well known in Richmond, sang the leading part.

Major Fontaine's Fame.
Editor of The Times:
Sir—I once congratulated General Thomas T. Munford, who, in the time spoken of, commanded the Second Virginia cavalry, upon having in his regiment so great a man as Lamar Fontaine. He replied that the man was there and well known to him, but the scouting he knew of, mostly by what he read in the newspapers.

I notice that while a large part of Major Fontaine's fame as a scout rests on his carrying messages, from General Johnston, outside to Pemberton within the entrenchments of Vicksburg, General Johnston, in his work, gives no credit to any messenger but Saunders, of Aberdeen, Miss. A man I knew very well.

Fontaine has fame as a poet and "banked" some on it in war times. When Henry Watterson published his little sketch "The Chattanooga Rebel" fitting with it here and there as an armistice, Fontaine contributed to it a very beautiful poem on "Flowers," of half a dozen or more verses. It is an "Day stars that open your frosty eyes," etc. Watterson's poem is a masterpiece of everybody's surprise. His reason for refusing it was that it had been published in the last century by the Brothers White, of England, one of whom was a HEADLINER.

His Sudden Belief.
"George," she said, and her brilliant eyes sought the glowing ember, "I don't believe you love me as you used to."

"Why, Fanny!" he exclaimed, slipping

on his dragon embroidered slippers, "you are my idol."

"But you don't show it; you don't worship me a tiny bit."

"Fanny!" and his voice rang with all that is empyreal, "only the wicked worship idols!"

And with a gaze of uncertainty she again sought the embers.—Chicago News.

FIRE IN CHARLOTTESVILLE.

Many Marriages Took Place in Holiday Week.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Dec. 30.—Special.—The residence of Mr. D. J. Parris, in Jeffersville, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning about 6 o'clock. The family barely escaped. The building had commenced to fall in before the flames were awakened. Among the numerous marriages during the week was that of Professor T. J. Farmer, of Atlanta, Ga., and Miss Margaret Lynn Harris, of Albemarle, which occurred in the Presbyterian church at Charlottesville on the morning of the 28th. The Rev. Dr. Blair officiating. The attendants were W. A. Pinkerton, of the University; J. D. M. Armstrong, of Lynchburg; Captain W. A. Wyatt, of the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, and H. A. Watson, of Covington. There have been twenty-six white marriages and twenty-three colored in less than ten days.

FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM.

New York Bankers Challenge a Statement by Secretary Gage.

TRAVELLING MEN FIGHT TRUSTS

A Bride Faints and Forgets that She Had Been Married—Kidnapped and Held for a Ransom—A Moody Memorial Meeting.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Special.—New York bankers challenge the accuracy of the statement made by Secretary Gage that they had probably lost \$20,000,000 in bank deposits by reason of the system of charges for check collection. They claim that the city is recovering whatever business it lost at first by reason of the new charges. They expressed gratification to-day at the new rules adopted by the Boston Clearing House. These are based upon the New York system, the chief difference being that there are no discretionary points, but Boston offers to clear without charge the check of any out of town bank which makes the same return, a sort of reciprocity arrangement. The bankers here believe that now that Boston has abandoned its own system and practically adopted the New York, Philadelphia will be the next to withdraw her opposition and join in a general adoption of the New York charges.

KIDNAPPED BY MINERS.

After being kidnapped by miners and released on payment of \$10,000 ransom, A. J. Seligman, son of the late Jesse Seligman, has returned from Helena, Mont., with his wife, and will join the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman.

For three days the banker was held in a miner's cabin near Wickers, and had to live mainly on bacon and coffee while arrangements were being made to secure his release. He was released, and amount claimed by employees of the Gregory Silver Mine to be in arrears.

Mr. Seligman, who was at Helena, five miles away, was notified by courier, procured the money and started for the cabin.

It was after dark when Mrs. Seligman arrived at Wickers, and too late to make the mountain journey alone. So she sat up all night with the money, though this was unknown to some of her husband's captors.

Accompanied by a guide, she proceeded to the place where her husband was a prisoner. When the money was paid he was released and both were carefully escorted to Wicks again. The miners had been very kind to him, he said.

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PATRIOTIC MINISTER DEAD.
Father Malone, whose death is just announced, was very popular in Brooklyn. His popularity was as great among Protestants as among his own people, and there is general sorrow for his passing.

He was noted for his patriotism, and kept an American flag on his church all during the civil war. He was also an ardent Republican and that party honored him by electing him a regent of the University. The place he filled in Brooklyn is indicated by the fact that the Brooklyn Eagle devotes nearly a page and a half to his life and death.

The jury which tried Neufeld for the murder of a woman in her home made quick work of it. It took only eleven minutes to get a jury under the new system, and to get a jury only eleven minutes to arrive at a verdict of murder in the first degree. Neufeld was sentenced to be electrocuted on February 12th.

Edward Walsh was married at St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church yesterday. As the newly-wedded couple were leaving the church, the woman fainted on the steps. A large crowd soon gathered. Policeman Weinberg tried to force his way through the gathering to learn the trouble. Walsh saw the policeman, and it is said, used abusive language toward him. Weinberg asked the woman if she was the woman whose wife and Walsh replied that she was. About this time Mrs. Walsh revived and in reply to the question, the wife replied that she was not.

Weinberg did not know which to believe and decided